



Gorton Urban District Council.



THE
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health,
AND
SANITARY INSPECTOR,

For the Year 1904.



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Gorton Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1904.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Eighteenth Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1904.

The area comprised in the Urban District is 1,133 acres (about one and three-quarter square miles).

The census of 1901 gave a population of 26,564, and estimated to be 30,000 at the middle of 1904.

Of the 96 Urban Sanitary Districts of Lancashire, with an estimated population of 991,787, the average density per acre is 3.59, and of 20 Municipal Boroughs embraced in the County Returns, with a population of 627,375, the average density is 7.23 persons per acre, whilst 19 Rural Sanitary Districts (population 234,405), the average density is 0.32 persons per acre. The average density of Gorton is 26.4 per acre, as compared with the neighbouring townships of West Gorton 95, Openshaw 48, Ardwick 84, Bradford (Manchester) 84, Beswick 125, Hulme 139.

There were registered 1,080 births (976 the previous year), of these 530 were males and 550 females; 13 were registered as illegitimate (23 the previous year).

The excess of births over deaths numbered 502, as compared with 1903, 436; 1902, 548; 1901, 337; 1900, 446; 1899, 388; 1898, 357; 1897, 305; 1896, 301; 1895, 280; 1894, 309.

The birth-rate for the year is 36.0, as compared with 1903, 34.2; 1902, 38.9; 1901, 32.8; 1900, 38.3; 1899, 34.7; 1898, 37.2; 1897, 32.1; 1896, 33.6; 1895, 36.6; 1894, 34; the average of ten years being 35.5.

The birth-rate for 1903 for England and Wales was 28.4; 76 large English towns 29.67; County of Lancaster 26.77 (Urban 27.04, Rural 24.96); Gorton for the same year 34.2.

The total number of deaths was 578 (540 the previous year), of these 306 were males and 272 females.

Included in the above total are the deaths of persons belonging to this district, in Withington Workhouse Hospital 46, Fever Hospital 5, public institutions outside the district 9, other places outside the district 6.

The actual number of deaths registered of persons dying in the district (excluding the deaths of those dying outside the district) is 511, as compared with the previous year 462.

The actual death-rate for 1904 was 17.0; 1903, 16.1; 1902, 17.6; 1901, 17.8.

The total death-rate for 1904 was 19.26; as compared with 1903, 18.9; 1902, 19.05; 1901, 20.3; 1900, 20.7; the average of ten years (1892 to 1903) being 19.61.

The death-rate for 1903 for England and Wales was 15.4; 76 large English towns, 16.3; County of Lancaster, 15.22 (Urban 15.44, Rural 13.69); West Gorton, 17.12; Openshaw, 18.21; Ardwick, 18.51; Gorton for the same year, 18.9.

The average death-rate for the County during ten years (1893 to 1902) was 17.3; England and Wales, 17.64; Gorton for the same period, 19.60.

The infantile mortality equalled 199 infants dying under 12 months of age out of each 1,000 births during 1904, as compared with 1903, 200; 1902, 152; 1901, 205; 1900, 207, the average of ten years being 194.

The infantile mortality during 1903 for England and Wales was 132; 76 large English towns 144; County of Lancaster 140 (Urban 143, Rural 114); West Gorton 177; Openshaw 186; Ardwick 172; Gorton for the same year 200. The average for ten years (1893 to 1902) for England and Wales was 154; the County 161; Gorton 193.

The number of deaths under five years of age for 1904 was 276, being the same number as the previous year. Of the total deaths for 1904, 47 per cent. were of children under five years, as compared with 1903, 51; 1901, 47; 1900, 51; 1899, 51; 1898, 58; 1897, 52; 1896, 55; 1895, 51; 1894, 42; 1893, 48; 1892, 46; 1891, 41.

In the following table the ages are given at which death occurred:—

	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894
Under 1 year	215...	196...	164...	182...	205...	180...	208...	149...	147...	144...	74
Between 1 and 5	61...	80...	86...	78...	73...	76...	83...	80 ..	95...	61...	48
„ 5 and 15	24...	14 ..	32...	32...	20...	12...	18...	15...	18...	19 ..	11
„ 15 and 25	25 ..	35...	22...	49...	28...	19...	27...	19...	17...	15...	16
„ 25 and 65	172...	137 ..	146 ..	140...	159...	147...	113...	112...	118...	98...	78
Over 65	81...	78...	74...	68...	56...	64...	50...	60...	43...	61...	60
	578	540	524	549	541	498	499	435	438	398	287

The number of deaths during the year from the notified infectious diseases was 12 (the previous year 17), namely: Scarlet Fever 5, Membranous Croup 1, Typhoid 5, Erysipelas 1.

From other infectious diseases not notifiable there were 58 (the previous year 57) deaths, namely: Measles 9, Whooping Cough 9, Zymotic Diarrhoea 40.

The diseases which are included in the seven principal zymotic diseases are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, and Diarrhoea.

The deaths from these diseases numbered 69 (the previous year 74), 59 being under five years of age, and 10 over five.

The death-rates for several years past from these diseases are:—1904, 2·3 ; 1903, 2·5 ; 1902, 2·7 ; 1901, 3·7 ; 1900, 4·4 ; 1899, 4·7 ; 1898, 6·4 ; 1897, 4·6 ; 1896, 4·0 ; 1895, 3·9 ; 1894, 1·7 ; average of 10 years (1894 to 1903) 3·86.

For the County the death-rate from these seven zymotic diseases for 1903 was 1·62 (Urban districts 1·70, Rural districts 1·10) ; England and Wales 1·46 ; 76 large English towns 1·89 ; Gorton 2·5.

Inquests were held on 35 cases during 1904, as compared with 1903, 18 ; 1902, 32 ; 1901, 27 ; 1900, 25 ; 1899, 17 ; 1898, 27 ; 1897, 20 ; 1896, 11 ; 1895, 20.

In Withington Workhouse Hospital there were 46 deaths of persons belonging to this district: 1903, 54 ; 1902, 39 ; 1901, 49 ; 1900, 27 ; 1899, 42 ; 1898, 25 ; 1897, 36 ; 1896, 27 ; 1895, 17 ; 1894, 12.

The infectious diseases which are reported to the District Council are Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, and Puerperal Fever.

The number of cases reported during 1904 was 227, as compared with 1903, 224 ; 1902, 186 ; 1901, 234 ; 1900, 179 ; 1899, 117 ; 1898, 193 ; 1897, 178 ; 1896, 154 ; 1895, 158 ; 1894, 169.

Out of each 1,000 inhabitants the following number suffered from infectious diseases: 1904, 7·5 ; 1903, 7·8 ; 1902, 6·7 ; 1901, 8·6 ; 1900, 4·6 ; 1899, 4·5 ; 1898, 8·0 ; 1897, 7·7 ; 1896, 7·0 ; 1895, 8·5 ; 1894, 9·6.

The cases reported were Smallpox 13, Scarlet Fever 139, Typhoid Fever 35, Diphtheria 17, Membranous Croup 2, Erysipelas 19, Puerperal Fever 2.

ST. JAMES' WARD has an area of 255 acres, and an estimated population of 12,775.

There were 244 deaths, giving a death-rate of 19·1, as compared with 1903, 18·9 ; 1902, 21·0 ; 1901, 20·8 ; 1900, 18·0 ; 1899, 17·1 ; 1898, 16·8 ; 1897, 16·9 ; 1896, 20·2 ; 1895, 20·3 ; 1894, 15·5 ; the average of 10 years (1894 to 1903) being 18·5.

The death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases in St. James's Ward for 1904 was 2.0, as compared with 1903, 3.2; 1902, 2.9; 1901, 3.8; 1900, 4.5; 1899, 4.6; 1898, 6.9; 1897, 4.5; 1896, 4.1; 1895, 3.6; 1894, 1.5; the average for 10 years being 3.9.

The deaths from these diseases were Measles 4, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 2, Membranous Croup 1, Typhoid 3, Diarrhoea 15, total 26.

The number of cases of infectious diseases reported during 1904 in this Ward was 88 (the previous year 99), and equal to 6.8 per 1,000 of population in the Ward, as compared with 1903, 8.4; 1902, 5.8; 1901, 7.28; 1900, 5.7; 1899, 5.3; 1898, 8.8; 1897, 10.9; 1896, 7.4; 1895, 10.9; 1894, 10; the average of 10 years being 8.06.

The cases notified were Smallpox 2, Diphtheria 6, Membranous Croup 1, Erysipelas 8, Scarlet Fever 60, Typhoid Fever 11.

TOWN HALL WARD has an area of 415 acres, and an estimated population of 10,250. The deaths numbered 193 (the previous year 206), giving a death-rate for 1904, 18.8; 1903, 21.1; 1902, 19.9; 1901, 22.0; 1900, 17.8; 1899, 16.5; 1898, 22.9; 1897, 18.3; 1896, 19.6; 1895, 20.7; 1894, 15.8; the average of 10 years (1894 to 1903) being 19.4.

The death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases for 1904 was 2.5; 1903, 3.1; 1902, 2.4; 1901, 4.4; 1900, 4.1; 1899, 4.3; 1898, 6.5; 1897, 5.4; 1896, 4.7; 1895, 3.8; 1894, 1.9; the average of 10 years being 4.0.

The deaths from these diseases were Measles 2, Scarlet Fever 3, Whooping Cough 2, Typhoid Fever 1, Zymotic Diarrhoea 18.

The number of cases of infectious diseases reported in Town Hall Ward during 1904 was 76 (the previous year 91) equal to 7.3 per 1,000 of population of the Ward; 1903, 9.3; 1902, 5.7; 1901, 8.6; 1900, 7.5; 1899, 3.6; 1898, 9.3; 1897, 4.5; 1896, 7.5; 1895, 5.4; 1894, 10.0; the average of 10 years (1894 to 1903) being 7.1.

The cases notified were Smallpox 5, Diphtheria 8, Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 43, Typhoid Fever 16.

ABBEY HEY WARD has an area of 463 acres, and an estimated population of 7,475.

The deaths numbered 141 (the previous year 111), giving a death-rate for the Ward of 18·8; as compared with 1903, 15·9; 1902, 14·3; 1901, 16·9; 1900, 14·8; 1899, 16·7; 1898, 17·2; 1897, 15·7; 1896, 17·5.

The death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases for 1904 was 2·1; 1903, 1·2; 1902, 2·7; 1901, 3·4; 1900, 2·4; 1899, 4·1; 1898, 3·7; 1897, 2·6; 1896, 3·0.

The deaths from these diseases were: Measles 3, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 5, Typhoid 1, Diarrhœa 7.

The number of cases of infectious diseases reported in Abbey Hey Ward was 64 (the previous year 34), equal to 8·5 per 1,000 of the Ward population; 1903, 4·9; 1902, 9·8; 1901, 11·0; 1900, 4·8; 1899, 4·6; 1898, 3·7; 1897, 6·6; 1896, 6·0.

The cases notified were Smallpox 6, Diphtheria 3, Membranous Croup 1, Erysipelas 7, Scarlet Fever 37, Typhoid Fever 8.

SMALLPOX.—Thirteen cases of this disease occurred during 1904; 1903, 11; 1902, 1; 1895, 3; 1894, 10; 1893, 3; 1888, 1.

Four cases were in January, 1904. One of the family being an employee at a large works, Old Trafford, where an outbreak of the disease occurred the previous month. One case, in March, in a young woman working in a shirt factory, from where a case had been removed shortly before.

Two cases occurred in April. One was a man who had visited several work-places in search of work; the other one was a washer-woman and house-cleaner, who had been cleaning at a house where there had been Smallpox just previously.

In June a case occurred in one of the employees in the Manchester tramway service, who had been in contact with a

case of Smallpox. All the others who had been in contact with the same case were re-vaccinated, on so being advised, with the exception of this patient, who refused to be re-vaccinated.

In July a young woman contracted the disease. No contact could be traced. She had been to several mills in search of work in districts where there had been outbreaks of the disease.

In August a shop-keeper was attacked with it, and not being recognised, this disease spread to his wife and two female shop assistants.

All the cases were removed to the Small-pox Hospital. No deaths occurred. Some of the cases were of a very severe type and others very mild.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the disease spreading—isolation, disinfection, vaccination, and re-vaccination, and all contacts kept under observation.

The protective power of vaccination and re-vaccination has been instanced in the case of my own boy (only child), 10 years of age, who has been to the Smallpox Hospital frequently during the last eighteen months, and been in close contact with confluent cases of the disease, had food in the wards and slept in the hospital, without contracting the disease.

Bearing upon the same subject, the following is an extract from an article by C. Killick Millard, M.D., D.Sc., Medical Officer of Health for Leicester, and published in *Public Health*, July, 1904. "In order to place my own personal belief in vaccination beyond the possibility of question, I have not only had my own two children vaccinated, but I have publicly taken them into the Leicester Smallpox Hospital, and have photographed them there by the bedside of a Smallpox patient. This step may not have had much scientific value, but it constituted a useful object-lesson, and the photograph has been, I believe, of far more use to me in making converts to vaccination than would have been many pages of vaccination literature or columns of statistics."

MEASLES caused nine deaths. St. James's Ward 4, Town Hall Ward 2, Abbey Hey Ward 3. All the deaths were in children under five years of age.

The death-rate from this disease for 1904 was 0·3, as compared with 1903, 0·21; the average of five years being (1899 to 1903) 0·59.

MEASLES MORTALITY.

	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	Av'ge of 5 years
England and Wales...	0·27	0·38	0·27	0·39	0·31	0·41	0·35
County	0·37	0·35	0·18	0·43	0·44	0·25	0·33
76 large English towns	0·36	0·49	0·43	0·43	0·46	0·56	0·47
London	0·45	0·51	0·43	0·42	0·47	0·69	0·50
Manchester	0·62	0·44	0·53	0·47	1·28	0·50	0·64
103 Smaller towns ...	0·29	0·37	0·25	0·51	0·28	0·41	0·36
Gorton	0·21	0·98	0·18	0·51	0·43	0·66	0·55

SCARLET FEVER.—From this disease there were five deaths. The percentage of deaths to cases notified for 1904 was 3·5; 1903, 1·5; 1902, 6·4; 1901, 0·81; 1900, 4·4; 1899, 6·5; 1898; 2·3; 1897, 7·5; 1896, 9·0; 1895, 4·3; 1894, 3·3; average of 10 years (1894 to 1903), 4·6.

For the County the percentage of deaths to cases for 1903 was 3·4; 1902, 4·0; 1901, 3·8; 1900, 3·5; average of 10 years (1893 to 1902), 4·7.

For Manchester 1903, 4·7; 1902, 6·2; 1901, 4·6; 1900, 4·1; average of 10 years (1893 to 1902), 5·9.

The death-rate from this disease in Gorton for 1904 was 0·16; 1903, 0·07.

SCARLET FEVER MORTALITY.

	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	Av'ge of 5 years
England and Wales...	0·12	0·19	0·13	0·11	0·12	0·11	0·13
76 large English towns	0·14	0·19	0·17	0·13	0·13	0·14	0·15
London	0·08	0·12	0·13	0·08	0·09	0·13	0·11
Manchester	0·17	0·27	0·23	0·19	0·08	0·12	0·18
103 smaller towns ...	0·12	0·14	0·14	0·12	0·12	0·10	0·14
Gorton	0·07	0·28	0·04	0·13	0·11	0·08	0·12

The number of cases notified for 1904 was 140 (the previous year 132).

In St. James's Ward there were 60 cases; Town Hall Ward 43; Abbey Hey Ward 37.

Out of each 1,000 of the population of the township there suffered from this disease the following numbers: 1904, 4·6; 1903, 4·6; 1902, 4·5; 1901, 4·5; 1900, 3·1; 1899, 1·8; 1898, 3·5; 1897, 3·5; 1896, 3·5; 1894, 4·3.

The average of five years (1898 to 1902) for 12 large towns was 4·34; Manchester, 3·61; Gorton, 3·45.

ISOLATION OF SCARLET FEVER IN HOSPITAL.—

During the year this subject has been very freely discussed again, both in medical papers and the newspapers, and there is a distinct feeling spreading over the country that hospital isolation of Scarlet Fever is accomplishing but little, if any, towards the prevention of the disease, and certainly not worth the tremendous expense involved, and expressed in the words of Dr. A. Mearns Fraser, Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth:—"The benefits, if any, resulting from the huge sums expended in hospital isolation of Scarlet Fever are so absurdly small, that I can no longer advise my authority to continue the costly experiment. I have studied and dissected the statistics of other towns carefully, and I can find no proof whatever that the isolation of Scarlet Fever is doing anything to prevent the disease. So far, indeed, from there being any proof of their value, all the indications are that isolation is a costly failure."

In the Annual Health Report for 1904 of the Kearsley Urban District, Dr. J. C. Eames, M.D., Medical Officer of Health, states:—"The expense of sending Scarlet Fever cases to hospital was becoming so great, and the results appeared so unsatisfactory, that in June (1904) I was requested to make enquiries and give you a special report on the subject. The result was, we have sent none since, and so far we have certainly no reason to regret the change. This is no doubt hard in some cases, but the hospital treatment has proved quite incapable of stamping out the disease, and it is an open question as to whether it even diminished the number."

The Isolation Hospital at Leicester was closed on January 21, 1904, in order to accommodate cases of Smallpox. 98 patients, in all stages of the disease were sent to their homes. Instead of a general outbreak of Scarlet Fever all over the town, the notifications actually dropped at once from 25 per week, which had been the average for the three months preceding the closure, to 10 a week, and they remained at this figure for six months following the closure. Again in 1891, 144 cases of Scarlet Fever were sent back to their homes without a single return case.

Time is proving more and more that Scarlet Fever cases carry the infection chiefly in the nose and throat, and but very little, if at all, by the desquamating skin. After recovery the patient becomes proof against a second attack. If kept at home the germs die out gradually in the fresh air; but in the hospital they are in the midst of dozens of other cases in all stages of the disease. On their return to school these germs are called into activity by the foul air in the school, and the disease is spread to others by coughing, by the saliva and the discharge from the nose on the fingers and the handkerchief.

In January, 1904, two children were removed from Gorton to the Scarlet Fever Hospital from the same house. They were kept in the hospital 13 weeks; when sent home one of them was still suffering from a discharge from the ear. In ten days after their return home the next child was taken ill with the same disease, and removed to the hospital for six weeks.

In August, 1904, a child was removed to the Fever Hospital for five weeks; on its return a discharge commenced in about a week at the nose; in a fortnight's time the next child started with the disease and sent to the hospital.

In October, 1904, another child was removed to the Fever Hospital for seven weeks; on its return a discharge set up in the nose, and two other children caught the disease from it and taken to the hospital.

The hospital charges for these cases was £130.

In discussing the subject lately with a Medical Officer of Health of a large town, at a meeting of Medical Officers of Health, he stated that a few years ago on visiting a large public school in his district he found a girl in the class who had been suffering from Scarlet Fever, and the skin was then peeling very freely. The child had the disease so lightly that no medical man had been in attendance, and had been attending school over a week in that condition. The child had been picking the skin off and passing it to the other children up and down the class, yet not a single case of Scarlet Fever occurred in that class, which was, he stated, contrary to his expectation, for several of the children had actually put pieces of the skin into their mouths under the idea they were pieces of a gelatine sweetmeat.

In November last a similar instance was quoted by a medical officer, having taken place in a large school, a girl having attended a fortnight in her class whilst the skin was peeling freely, yet not a single case occurred in consequence.

Evidence is being gathered year by year that the infection of this disease after the acute stage, is chiefly, if not altogether, by discharge from the nose, mouth, and ears.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—There were no deaths registered from Diphtheria, and but one from Membranous Croup.

The following are the death-rates from these diseases:—
1904, 0·03; 1903, 0·17; 1902, 0·14; 1901, 0·11; 1900, 0·10;
1899, 0·08; 1898, 0·0; 1897, 0·08; 1896, 0·36; 1895, 0·05;
1894, 0·22; the average of 10 years (1894 to 1903) being 0·13.

The average death-rate per 1,000 persons living for five years (1898 to 1902) for England and Wales, 0·26; 76 great towns, 0·32; London, 0·34; Manchester, 0·18; 103 smaller town, 0·27; Rural Districts, 0·21; Gorton, 0·086.

During the year 19 cases were notified (the same number the previous year). Of these 17 were Diphtheria and two Membranous Croup. The number of cases notified for each 1,000 inhabitants was 1904, 0·61; 1903, 0·66; 1902, 0·47;

1901, 0·6 ; 1900, 0·27 ; 1899, 0·15 ; 1898, 0·33 ; 1897, 0·34 ; 1896, 1·6 ; 1895, 1·0 ; 1894, 1·7.

The average attack-rate per 1,000 persons living for five years (1898 to 1902) was for 12 notification towns, 1·60 ; Manchester, 0·61 ; Gorton, 0·36.

WHOOPING COUGH caused nine deaths (the previous year six). The death-rate from this disease for 1904 was 0·3 ; 1903, 0·21 ; 1902, 0·36 ; 1901, 0·29 ; 1900, 0·55 ; 1899, 1·19 ; 1898, 0·29 ; 1897, 0·60 ; 1896, 0·81 ; 1895, 0·16 ; 1894, 0·45 ; the average of 10 years (1894 to 1903) being 0·49.

The average death-rate per 1,000 persons living for five years (1898 to 1902) was England and Wales, 0·31 ; 76 large towns, 0·40 ; London, 0·41 ; Manchester, 0·45 ; 103 smaller towns, 0·29 ; Rural Districts, 0·25 ; Gorton, 0·53.

PHTHISIS.—There were 43 deaths (42 the previous year). St. James's Ward 21, Town Hall Ward 13, Abbey Hey Ward 9. Of these deaths 11 occurred in Withington Workhouse Hospital, and two in public institutions in Manchester.

The death-rate from this disease for 1904 was 1·43 ; 1903, 1·47 ; 1902, 1·09 ; 1901, 1·30 ; 1900, 1·03 ; 1899, 1·3 ; 1898 1·2 ; 1897, 1·1 ; 1896, 1·3 ; 1895, 1·3 ; 1894, 1·3 ; 1893, 1·27.

The average death-rate from this disease for 10 year: (1893 to 1902) for the County was 1·14 per 1,000 ; Manchester, 2·06 ; Gorton, 1·21.

From other tubercular diseases there were 33 deaths (19 the previous year), 26 being under five years of age.

Deaths from Phthisis and other tubercular diseases formed 13·1 per cent. of the total deaths.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—132 (Bronchitis, 96 ; Pneumonia, 28 ; other respiratory diseases, 8) ; St. James's Ward, 48 ; Town Hall Ward, 47 ; Abbey Hey Ward, 37.

Nine of the deaths occurred in Withington Workhouse Hospital. 66 of the deaths (just one-half) were in children under five years of age.

The deaths from these diseases formed 22·8 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes.

MORTALITY FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	Avge. of 5 years.
County	2·60	2·90	2·90	3·43	3·39	3·05	3·13
96 Urban Districts....	2·80	3·04	2·98	3·53	3·52	3·13	3·24
Gorton	3·85	3·70	4·10	4·14	3·90	3·20	3·81

DIARRHŒA caused 40 deaths (the previous year 45), 38 being under five years of age.

In St. James's Ward there were 15 deaths; Town Hall Ward 18; Abbey Hey Ward 7.

The death-rate from this disease equalled, 1904, 1·33; 1903, 1·57; 1902, 0·72; 1901, 2·85; 1900, 2·34; 1899, 2·70; the average of five years (1899 to 1903) being 2·03.

DIARRHŒA MORTALITY.

	1903	Avr'ge of 5 years	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
England and Wales ...	0·50	0·78	0·38	0·91	0·69	0·98	0·96
Administrative County	0·40	0·77	0·28	0·95	0·60	1·05	1·00
96 Urban Districts ...	0·42	0·83	0·30	1·01	0·65	1·12	1·06
76 large English towns	0·71	1·03	0·54	1·23	0·94	1·21	1·22
London	0·64	0·82	0·54	0·89	0·87	0·78	0·93
Manchester	0·91	1·60	0·54	1·86	1·52	2·05	2·01
103 smaller towns.....	0·43	0·91	0·35	1·09	0·81	1·22	1·09
Ardwick	0·94	1·80	0·52	1·91	2·01	2·23	2·33
Openshaw	0·93	1·68	0·62	1·75	1·79	1·81	2·25
West Gorton	1·19	2·22	0·84	2·17	2·37	3·01	2·74
Gorton	1·57	2·62	0·72	2·85	2·34	2·70	4·50

Influence of Diarrhœa mortality upon the infantile death-rate :—

	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893
Deaths from Diarrhœa	40	45	30	92	78	71	109	46	20	51	1	33
Infantile Mortality.	199	200	152	205	207	202	243	201	198	212	124	187

TYPHOID FEVER.—35 cases were reported during 1904 as compared with 1903, 43; 1902, 33; 1901, 84; 1900, 61; 1899, 48; 1898, 79; 1897, 78; 1896, 25; 1895, 53. The number of deaths was 5 (the previous year 8).

Eleven of the cases were removed to the Fever Hospital, three of them ending fatally.

The percentage of deaths to cases notified for 1904 was 14·2; 1903, 18·6; 1902, 18·1; 1901, 9·5; 1900, 16·4; 1899, 18·7; 1898, 22·7; 1897, 12·8; 1896, 12; 1895, 11·3.

For the County, the proportion of deaths to cases for 1903 was 18·6; 1902, 16·9; 1901, 17·1; 1900, 17·8.

Manchester—1903, 23·8; 1902, 16·9; 1901, 19·8; 1900, 18·0; 1899, 18·1.

The number of cases notified during 1904 corresponds to 1·1 per 1,000 of inhabitants as compared with 1903, 1·5; 1902, 1·2; 1901, 3·1; 1900, 2·1; 1899, 1·9; 1898, 3·3; 1897, 3·3; 1896, 1·1; 1895, 2·7.

The average of 5 years (1898 to 1902) for 12 large towns was 1·30; Manchester, 0·84; Gorton, 2·3.

In St. James's Ward there were 11 cases; Town Hall Ward, 16; Abbey Hey Ward, 8.

The death-rate from this disease for 1904 was 0·16; 1903, 0·27; 1902, 0·20; 1901, 0·30; 1900, 0·34; 1899, 0·35; 1898, 0·75.

The death-rate for the County for 1903, was 0·15; England and Wales, 0·10; 76 large English towns, 0·12; London, 0·09; Manchester, 0·17; Gorton, 0·27.

Death-rate from Typhoid Fever for five years (1898 to 1902):—

	1903	Av'age of 5 years	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
England and Wales...	0·10	0·17	0·13	0·16	0·16	0·20	0·18
76 large English towns	0·12	0·19	0·15	0·17	0·20	0·22	0·20
County of Lancaster	0·15	0·21	0·16	0·20	0·20	0·24	0·26
London	0·09	0·15	0·13	0·12	0·17	0·18	0·14
Manchester	0·17	0·15	0·12	0·14	0·14	0·13	0·22
Gorton	0·27	0·38	0·20	0·30	0·34	0·35	0·75

FROM OTHER DISEASES there were—Influenza, 5 ; Cancer, 15 ; Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver, 5 ; Premature Births, 28 ; Heart Disease, 33 ; Accidents, 13 ; Diseases of the Nervous System, 68 ; Wasting Diseases, 32 ; Old Age, 19 ; Total deaths, 578.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.—32 cases were removed to Isolation Hospitals (situated outside the district) in consequence of insufficient accommodation for isolation at home.

The cases were Scarlet Fever, 20 ; Typhoid Fever, 11 ; Diphtheria, 1.

The accompanying table shows the number of patients sent to the Fever Hospitals, and the cost.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1904, 32 patients cost	482	17	0,	average	15	1	9 per patient.
1903, 50 „ „	499	13	1, „		9	19	10 „
1902, 16 „ „	170	2	6, „		10	12	7 „
1901, 22 „ „	276	6	6, „		12	11	2 „
1900, 24 „ „	390	19	0, „		15	0	9 „
1899, 16 „ „	275	15	0, „		17	4	8 „
1898, 40 „ „	313	8	0, „		7	16	8 „
1897, 32 „ „	284	2	8, „		8	17	7 „
1896, 24 „ „	232	5	0, „		9	13	6 „
1895, 39 „ „	214	1	9, „		5	10	0 „
1894, 32 „ „	221	0	9, „		6	18	0 „

Smallpox Hospital.—During six months of 1903, 11 cases of Smallpox were isolated and treated there, and 13 cases during nine months of 1904. Two deaths, both unvaccinated, have occurred during the two years out of the 24 cases.

A Destructor, situated at the Sewage Works, to deal with the refuse of the district has been erected, and will be in working order in the early part of 1905. The quantity of night-soil, ashpit refuse and street sweepings to be dealt with exceeds 300 tons per week.

The Sewage Works have been enlarged to cope with the increased quantity of sewage resulting from the growth of the township. At present about one million gallons per day are dealt with. The works consist of the necessary buildings, machinery, six circular tanks, two sludge presses, two catch pits, two detritus tanks, four cinder roughing filters, three sand and polarite filters, three precipitating tanks and four cinder filters. The works cover an area of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Open Spaces.—During the year a plot of land, 21 acres in extent, has been rented by the Council as a recreation ground, overlooking the Manchester reservoirs.

Cemetery.—The Cemetery is provided under the provisions of the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879. Cost, when completed, about £22,309. Opened July 26th, 1900. Area, 24 acres, 4 roods, 33 perches. Number of interments since the opening to end of December, 1904, 1976.

Privy Middens.—The Council cannot be urged too strongly to take more effective steps in the conversion of the privy middens of the district into dry ashpits or ash bins and the water carriage system. During 1904 57 privy middens were altered to dry ashpits and water closets, but there are yet nearly 4,000 houses with the privy midden system in the district. Many of the property owners hesitate in putting the fresh water closet into poor property, both on account of the frequent stoppages due to the inmates putting bulky articles down the closet, and also of the trouble in winter with the freezing of the pipes. But many would put in the waste water closet, which though not so good as the fresh water type is vastly to be preferred to the privy midden. Waste water closets which have been

in use in Gorton during the last twelve years or more rarely get out of order and never freeze. Not until more drastic measures are taken against the continuance of the privy midden system is there any likelihood of permanently lessening the high death-rates in the township from typhoid fever and summer diarrhœa, or of decreasing the infantile mortality which rises and falls as the annual epidemic of summer diarrhœa is severe or slight. As stated in previous annual reports, the privy midden is the principal breeding place of the common house fly, and the annual epidemics of typhoid fever and summer diarrhœa are connected with and dependent upon the appearance of flies in large numbers, and which generally make their appearance in July and cease about the middle of October.

There are other causes of typhoid, such as impure water supply, contaminated milk, and shell fish, and lately it has been found that early broccoli, imported chiefly from Italy, has given rise to many cases of typhoid, due to the watering of the plants with cess-pool contents to force them for the English market for the winter and early spring months.

A. W. MARTIN,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CENSUS RETURNS.

GORTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Gorton (Urban District)...	Area in Statute Acres	HOUSES.				POPULATION.			
		Inhabi- ted.	Uninhabited.		Building	1891	1901		
			In Occupa- tion.	Not in Occupa- tion.		Persons	Persons	Males	Females
Civil Parish (Gorton)	1,147 Area under water 38 Acres.	5,776 454 persons per house.	85	258	147	15,215	26,564	13,114	13,450
Wards :									
St. James .....	...	2,452	67	124	59	...	11,069	5,376	5,693
Town Hall .....	...	1,903	10	67	27	...	9,131	4,593	4,538
Abbey Hey.....	...	1,421	8	67	61	...	6,364	3,145	3,219

	St. James's Ward Pop. 12,775.				Town Hall Ward. Pop. 10,250.				Abbey Hey Ward. Pop. 7,475.			
	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.	Death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	Infectious sickness, rate per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.	Death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	Infectious sickness, rate per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.	Death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	Infectious sickness, rate per 1,000 of population.
1904	244	19·1	2·0	6·8	193	18·8	2·5	7·3	141	18·8	2·1	8·5
1903	223	18·9	3·2	8·4	206	21·1	3·1	9·3	111	15·9	1·2	4·9
1902	241	21·0	2·9	5·8	188	19·8	2·4	5·7	95	14·3	2·7	9·8
1901	235	20·8	3·8	7·28	204	22·0	4·4	8·6	110	16·9	3·4	11·0
1900	221	18·0	4·5	5·7	181	17·8	4·1	7·5	98	14·8	2·4	4·8
1899	189	17·1	4·6	5·3	151	16·5	4·3	3·6	90	16·7	4·1	4·6
1898	185	16·8	6·9	8·8	203	22·9	6·5	9·3	82	17·2	3·7	3·7
1897	169	16·9	4·5	10·7	156	18·3	5·4	4·5	71	15·7	2·6	6·6
1896	195	20·2	4·1	7·4	164	19·9	4·7	7·5	...	...	...	...
1895	213	20·3	3·6	10·9	167	20·7	3·8	5·4	...	...	...	...
1894	153	15·5	1·5	10·0	122	15·8	1·9	10·0	...	...	...	...
1893	146	14·5	1·6	5·0	177	27·4	6·2	8·0	...	...	...	...
1892	160	16·4	3·3	4·0	149	23·7	4·6	5·5	...	...	...	...
1891	138	14·6	1·3	3·5	161	26·4	4·6	7·4	...	...	...	...

ZYMOTIC RATES.

Death Rates from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	1903	Average of 5 years	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Administrative County of Lancaster	1·62	1·98	1·51	2·07	2·07	2·37	1·89
96 Urban Sanitary Districts	1·70	2·08	1·54	2·17	2·18	2·51	1·99
19 Rural Sanitary Districts	1·10	1·31	1·27	1·38	1·30	1·40	1·23
England and Wales.....	1·46	2·02	1·64	2·05	2·00	2·21	2·22
76 Large English Towns	1·89	2·35	2·12	1·46	2·50	2·81	2·85
Gorton	2·59	4·31	2·70	3·77	4·00	4·70	6·40
Denton	1·37	1·81	2·17	1·00	2·09	2·77	1·06
Droylsden	0·95	2·65	2·67	2·97	1·60	3·81	2·19
Levenshulme	0·74	1·22	1·20	1·45	0·88	2·09	0·60
Middleton.....	0·91	1·63	1·31	1·39	1·23	1·96	2·26
Swinton and Pendlebury.....	1·67	3·41	3·45	3·99	4·21	3·14	2·27
Ashton-under-Lyne	2·71	1·77	1·48	1·86	1·93	1·95	1·76

ZYMOTIC RATES.

Average of Five Years 1898 to 1902.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid.	Diarrhœa.
England and Wales	0·35	0·13	0·26	0·31	0·10	0·78
London.....	0·50	0·11	0·34	0·41	0·15	0·82
Manchester	0·64	0·18	0·18	0·45	0·15	1·60
76 Large English Towns...	0·47	0·15	0·32	0·40	0·19	1·03
103 Smaller Towns	0·36	0·14	0·27	0·29	...	0·91
Gorton	0·55	0·12	0·086	0·53	0·38	2·62

INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	ST. JAMES'S WARD										TOWN HALL WARD										ABBEY HEY WARD										TOWNSHIP										
	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895		1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897		1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895		1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895
Small Pox	2	3	3		5	8		6	...	1	13	11	1	3
Scarlet Fever	60	57	44	38	34	24	38	44	32	43		43	56	41	33	32	5	36	18	37	27		37	19	39	52	24	17	11	18	140	132	124	123	90	46	85	80	78	70	
Diphtheria	6	8	4	7	3	2	6	3	21	11		8	7	...	5	5	2	2	4	9	8		3	3	7	4	1	17	18	11	16	8	4	8	8	35	19	
Membranous Croup ...	1	...	2	1	3		1		1	1	1	2	2	1	4	
Typhoid Fever	11	21	9	34	24	28	36	53	6	45		16	14	11	38	33	14	38	16	16	8		8	8	13	12	4	6	5	8	35	43	33	84	61	48	79	77	25	53	
Erysipelas	8	10	7	3	10	5	10	5	10	9		4	6	2	4	6	12	7		7	2	5	4	4	2	2	2	19	18	14	11	20	19	19	7	12	9	
Puerperal Fever	1	2	1	2	1	1		2	1	2	1	2	2	3	...
Total	88	99	67	82	71	59	92	109	72	114		76	91	54	80	76	33	83	39	63	44		64	34	65	72	32	25	18	30	228	224	186	234	179	117	193	178	154	158	
Rate per 1,000 of Population per annum ...	6.8	8.4	5.8	7.28	5.7	5.3	8.8	10.9	7.4	10.9		7.3	9.3	5.7	8.6	7.5	3.6	9.3	4.5	7.5	5.4		8.5	4.9	9.8	11.0	4.8	4.6	3.7	6.6	7.5	7.8	6.7	4.6	4.5	8.0	7.7	7.0	8.5		

	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890
Estimated Population.		28500	27500	27000	26000	25500	24000	23000	22000	18500	17527	16500	16000	15500	14750
Small Pox .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	6	27	5	15	11	16	28	30	6	8	5	27	1	7
Scarlet Fever	5	2	8	1	4	3	2	6	7	3	3	5	1	6	6
Diphtheria & Mem- branous Croup ...	1	5	4	3	3	1	...	2	8	1	4	3	5	1	4
Croup	1	3	3	4	1	1	1	0	2	3	2	2	3	2	4
Whooping Cough..	9	6	10	8	16	26	7	14	18	3	8	6	10	17	7
Typhoid Fever.....	5	8	6	8	10	9	18	10	3	6	5	5	6	6	4
Epidemic Influenza	5	3	3	4	5	7	2	10	3	6	6	10	9	19	3
Diarrhœa	40	45	20	77	68	71	109	46	20	51	1	33	14	14	23
Enteritis	4	20	10	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	3	1	1	...
Erysipelas	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Other Septic Dis- eases.....	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption.....	43	42	30	36	30	35	29	27	28	27	23	21	35	20	22
Other Tubercular Diseases	33	19	30	34	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer and other Malignant Dis- eases.....	15	13	15	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	96	69	74	49	51	100	78	86	107	84	68	69	59	97	91
Pneumonia.....	28	38	29	42	37										
Pleurisy .....	...	...	...	2	1										
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.....	8	3	20	19	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism.....	5	11	8	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }															
Premature Birth ...	28	30	14	27	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Acci- dents of Child Birth.....	2	6	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease	33	47	31	25	23	23	31	17	20	21	15	16	29	13	19
Accidents	13	9	18	13	16	10	16	9	6	13	4	7	...	3	5
Suicides	6	1	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes ...	188	149	152	138	108	197	185	174	182	173	140	151	130	141	111
Total Deaths.....	578	540	524	549	541	498	499	435	438	398	287	336	336	342	306
Deaths under five years.....	276	276	250	260	279	256	291	229	242	205	122	163	155	142	134
Deaths over five years.....	302	264	274	289	262	242	208	206	196	193	165	173	181	200	172
Death Rate	19'26	18'9	19'05	20'3	20'7	19'5	21'1	19'0	19'9	21'5	16'3	20'3	21'0	22'0	20'5
Death rate from the seven principal Zymotic diseases	2'3	2'5	2'7	3'7	4'0	4'7	6'4	4'5	4'0	3'9	1'7	3'4	3'8	2'9	3'4
Infantile Mortality	199	200	152	205	207	202	243	201	198	212	124	187	167	166	...
Births	1080	976	1072	886	998	886	856	740	739	678	596	570	561	542	...
Birth Rate	36'0	34'2	38'9	32'8	38'3	34'7	37'2	32'1	33'6	36'6	34'0	34'5	35'0	35'0	...

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY DEPARTMENT

FOR THE
Year ending December 1904.

*To the Chairman and Members of Gorton Urban District
Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting for your consideration the following summary of work done in the Sanitary Department during the year ended 31st December, 1904.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops' Order.—During the year the cowsheds of 12 farms have been several times visited and attention has been paid to the limewashing and cleansing of the sheds, and removal of offensive matter, manure, etc. There is ample room for improvements as regards ventilation, lighting, and drainage of the shippons.

There are 220 registered milkshops, of which 75 have been registered this year. In order to keep the milk supply under good sanitary conditions, periodical inspections have been made to the above, and any breach of regulations pointed out to the occupier to remedy.

Attention has also been called to cover the milk receptacles with a gauze framed screen, to keep out particles of dust, flies, &c.

The slaughter-houses and offensive trades have been regularly visited to ensure the necessary cleansing and lime-washing having attention, and the systematic removal of the refuse.

Ashpits, &c.—During the year 16,470 ashpits and 77,151 ashbins have been emptied. 8,861 loads of nightsoil and 373 loads of shop refuse removed.

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Ashpits emptied	16,470	17,935	17,485	18,563	16,021
Ashbins ,,	77,151	68,931	47,826	44,439	27,566
Loads of Nightsoil	8,861	9,036	8,148	8,248	7,069
,, Shop refuse	373	...	...	...	...

Scavenging.—During the past year the streets and passages have been regularly swept; 870 loads of sweepings have been taken off them and the gullies emptied. Street watering commenced on the 13th of April and continued until the 19th of September, during which period 197,100 gallons of water were used.

Snow Clearing.—In addition to the above work 320 loads of snow were carted off the streets, and were cindered when necessary. The unemployed being engaged as far as possible in the work.

Factory and Workshops' Acts, 1901.—Under the provisions of this Act all the various outworkers, laundries, factories and workshops of the district have been visited for the necessary details of proper cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation, drainage, and sanitary conveniences, and on inspection have generally found they fully meet the requirements of the Act. If not I have found it sufficient to mention it to the owners or their representatives; whenever a suggestion has been made they have readily complied, and shewn a desire to carry out the Act, which has necessitated no notices being served.

The new plant at Messrs. Rylands Mill, of the new boilers, furnaces, smoke prevention apparatus, and Blackman propeller fan, were completed in the early part of the year.

Messrs. Baerlien have made considerable alterations during the year, and further improvements are in progress.

The Bakehouses have received regular attention as regards limewashing of walls and ceilings, washing of painted or glazed brick walls, and cleansing of the floors have been attended to periodically.

Ventilation, the cleansing of lavatories and conveniences in connection with the bakehouses has also been kept under observation.

Infectious Diseases.—The number of infectious cases reported during the year are as follows :—

	Scarlet Fever	Erysi- pelas.	Small- pox.	Enter or Typhd.	Diph- theria.	Mem- branous Croup.	Con- tinued Fever.	Puer- peral Fever.	Total cases pr Mth
January ...	15	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	22
February	12	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	17
March ...	12	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	17
April	8	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	11
May	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
June	14	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	20
July	12	4	1	2	1	—	1	—	21
August ...	8	—	4	4	2	—	—	—	18
September	15	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	21
October...	16	2	—	9	3	—	—	—	30
November	13	—	—	8	1	1	—	—	23
December	6	6	—	5	—	—	—	1	18
Total ...	140	19	13	34	17	2	1	2	228

Of the above 13 cases of Smallpox were removed and treated at the Gorton Isolation Hospital; 21 cases of Scarlet Fever removed to Withington Hospital, and 11 cases of Typhoid or Enteric were also removed to Withington Hospital. The remainder of the cases were nursed at home. Cases not removed to hospital are kept under observation until the patient recovers, when a certificate is issued and signed by the Doctor attending, stating the case is better. The house is disinfected and is then free from infection. This has necessitated the issuing of the following certificates, viz.: 157 notices to the various schools; 16 to the Librarian; and 228 certificates of freedom.

The total number of cases during the past five years have been: 1904, 228; 1903, 225; 1902, 186; 1901, 234; 1900, 179; 1899, 117; and the separate diseases shown in the following table:—

	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899
Smallpox	13 ...	10 ...	1 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
Diphtheria	17 ...	17 ...	11 ...	13 ...	8 ...	4
Scarlet Fever	140 ...	137 ...	124 ...	123 ...	90 ...	46
Enteric or Typhoid...	34 ...	43 ...	33 ...	84 ...	61 ...	48
Membranous Croup...	2 ...	1 ...	2 ...	3 ...	0 ...	0
Puerperal Fever	2 ...	1 ...	1 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
Erysipelas.....	19 ...	16 ...	14 ...	11 ...	20 ...	19
Continued Fever	1 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
	<hr/> 228	<hr/> 225	<hr/> 186	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 117

Making three more cases than in 1903.

In consequence of the above infectious cases 175 houses were disinfected during the year and 325 rooms, together with the bedding and clothing; 9 houses were stripped, washed and fumigated on the removal of smallpox patients; 24 rooms stripped; 15 beds and bedding along with the patients' clothing stoved and one bed destroyed.

A man was taken into custody by the police and appeared to have symptoms of smallpox, the Medical Officers of Gorton and Stockport visited, but it was found not to be smallpox. I disinfected the cell on Sunday afternoon after the suspected case.

Notices.—It has been necessary to issue 86 legal notices on the property owners, agents, or tenants during the year for sanitary improvements, and 27 secondary notices. All these have been complied with except six, which by order of my committee have been postponed for plans to be submitted together with further details.

Fairground.—The Fairs held on the Common near the Chapel House Hotel at the end of April and second week of September were inspected, the occupants of the vans were provided with sanitary tins, also visits made during the day and evening, attention particularly being given to the stalls selling shellfish and ice cream.

Cleansing of Brooks.—The Gore Brook was cleared of rubbish along its entire course through the district in April and October. The stream behind the Gum Works, Gorton Lane, in May and June, also the brook crossing Levenshulme Road in the middle of May.

Nuisances abated on notices being served :

Passage drains choked	27
Sinkwaste pipes repaired.....	31
Damp walls repaired.....	11
Dirty houses cleansed	25
Kitchen walls repaired	9
Overcrowding abated	13
Rainwater pipes.....	24
Yard surfaces repaired	38
Footpaths (sunken) repaired.....	3
Poultry and pigeon cotes removed	6
Offensive smells (boiling of pig food, &c.)	3
Pig styres removed	6
Swine kept on premises too near bakehouse	1
Cellar surfaces repaired.....	7
Ashpit drains repaired	43
Ashpit walls repaired.....	39
Cellar floors relaid.....	4
Donkey kept in dwelling house removed	1
Choked w.c. drains	7
Yard drains relaid.....	28
Passage drains relaid.....	8
Brick passage drain altered to pipe drain	1
Choked yard drains	25
Passage surfaces repaired... ..	16
Yard walls repaired	35
Cellar drains relaid (brought outside).....	7
W.C. flush repaired	19
Wash house floors repaired	3
House roofs repaired.....	9
Kitchen grates (dangerous) repaired	3

Passage grids renewed	19
,, repaired	21
Brick yard drain reconstructed to pipe drains	4
Stable drains relaid	2
Drains diverted from Gore brook	156
Yard doors repaired	10
,, renewed	7
W.C.'s repaired.....	6
Ashpit doors repaired	47
Yard surfaces relaid	30
Closet doors renewed	8
Ashbins repaired	60
Eaves gutters provided.....	3
Yard drains repaired.....	38
Passage drains repaired	4
Middens converted to w.c.'s	23
Middens converted to w.c.'s (without notice)	34
New ashbins extra	35
Window casements made secure	2
Cellar floors relaid (without notice)	7
Cellar drains relaid (without notice)	4
New waterclosets in works	5

New Houses.—The following list shews the number of new houses built each year for the past six years :

1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899
362	402	187	392	365	443

The following visits have been made :

Milkshops	221
Outworkers.....	273
Schools	14
Dwelling houses	668
Bakehouses.....	28
Laundries	14
Workshops	21

Factories.....	19
Tripe works	7
Gut cleaners	8
Chemical works.....	3
Soapworks	5
Pickleworks	6
Fish and chip shops	26
Smoke observations	71
Drains inspected	64
Tannery	2
Infected houses	117

Food and Drugs Acts.—During the year the following (intended for the food of man) have been seized and destroyed, viz. :

5 lbs. of Polony (in 1 lb. skins).
 5½ lbs. of Liver.
 2 lbs. of Sausage.

One pig suffering from Tubercular disease and joint affection. The whole of the intestines, liver, kidneys, hearts, &c. of three pigs. A pig suffering from local tuberculosis, the parts affected were cut away.

I have visited various shops at night, sometimes accompanied by the Medical Officer, and found all satisfactory, except in one case a quantity of bones and fly blown meat were found in the yard, these were removed and destroyed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

A. E. CHEETHAM,

Mem. Ryl. San. Inst., R.P., F.R. Met. S., London,

Sanitary Inspector.

ERRATA.—The sanitary conveniences (cesspools) at Peacock's Locomotive Works were inspected at midnight on 2nd September by the Medical Officer and myself, and afterwards by the Surveyor and myself on October 19th, and found by surveying that the said conveniences were within the Manchester Boundary, which Authority was accordingly notified of the fact,

